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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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May 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 3 p.m. 87
Humidity 87

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.78.

May 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 3 p.m. 73
Humidity 84

7946 日九初月四

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918.

大英一千九百一十八年五月十八日

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE FEELERS.

Mr. Balfour Lays Down British Policy.

London, May 16.

Mr. Balfour, replying to questions in the House of Commons on the subject of the alleged peace proposals by Austria, said that there was a tendency to treat this subject as if it concerned Britain alone. It was really a delicate question of international policy and could not be discussed as if it were a domestic matter. This was a private letter written by the Emperor Karl to a relative and conveyed by the letter to the French Government under the seal of the strictest secrecy and without permission to communicate it to anyone in Britain except Mr. Lloyd George and the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Balfour admitted that this was an inconvenient way to deal with a great transaction, but it was not the fault of the British Government. The American Government was not better informed regarding the letter than he (Mr. Balfour), but it was a complete delusion to suppose that the Government had ever shown any lack of confidence in the Government and President of the United States. He had no secrets from President Wilson. (Cheers). It was impossible for Britain and the United States to carry on the great work on which they were engaged without complete confidence. Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, Mr. Balfour declared that the restoration of the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 or of 1870 had never been an Allied war aim. Mr. Balfour must have been referring to conversations between the Czar and the French representative, M. Doumergue, in connection with that matter early in 1917, which were unknown to the British Government until much later. They had no international bearing and they did not pledge the British Government, which had never in the least encouraged any such action nor did he think that that demand was ever any fixed part of the foreign policy of any French Government for any length of time.

Mr. Onslow, interrupting, said that Mr. Balfour's question referred to the statement in the Press that President Poincaré made that demand.

Mr. Balfour replied: "These pourparlers were not interfered with by any such demand." Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said that it was impossible to know what actuated Emperor Karl, Count Cernin and the Kaiser in these various transactions, but he was inclined to think that it was part of a peace offensive by which he (Mr. Balfour) meant peace proposals by a party not desiring peace but desiring to divide its opponents. He thought that M. Clemenceau, in publishing Emperor Karl's letter, had dealt effectively with these cynical methods. He (Mr. Balfour) believed that the efforts of the Central Powers had never been directed towards peace but to divide the Allies. There was no evidence now or at any time that the German governing classes contemplated the possibility of what we should regard as a reasonable peace, namely a peace to secure the freedom of the world. He reminded the House that a Committee of the French Chamber had already concluded that the above letter had not provided an adequate or satisfactory basis for peace. If there had been any possibility that that letter really contained the seeds of an honourable peace, was it not evident that the Committee of the French Chamber would have expressed regret that the French Government or the Premier had thrown away that opportunity? The House of Commons might well be content with that verdict. Nobody, continued Mr. Balfour, can be more desirous than the British Government of bringing the war to an honourable termination, and if any method whereby that can be accomplished can be shown us, of course it will be accepted. But we are fighting as one among many Allies against the Central Powers, who never had, and now less than ever have, the least intention of meeting the legitimate wishes on which the whole House and the whole country were entirely agreed. These great aims were only obtainable by absolute loyalty between the Allies. (Cheers). Mr. Balfour emphasised that a discussion of the action of foreign statesmen and the motives of a foreign Parliament and duties of foreign Armies would be absolutely fatal to any alliance. Nothing should be said which would make it more difficult to carry out the task which could be accomplished if all the great Allies remained unanimous but which would be lost irretrievably if any breach was allowed to creep in between them. (Cheers).

Mr. Archibald expressed satisfaction that the Government would not close the door upon any honourable peace offer. He gathered from Mr. Balfour's statement that the report in the Press regarding President Poincaré's demand for Alsace-Lorraine of 1814, cabled on May 14, was without foundation as far as Mr. Balfour knew. He was also glad to hear that such a demand was never countenanced by Britain and had not been the settled policy of the French Government. While there ought to be no contradiction, there ought to be no extension of the Allied War Aims. (Cheers).

PEACE TALK.

The Duties of the Press.

London, May 16.

Speaking at a Foreign Press Association luncheon in London, the Chairman paid a tribute to Lord Curzon as one of the great men who had shaped the destinies not only of India but of the Empire. Lord Curzon said that the peace for which we were fighting must satisfy three conditions; it must be just, honourable and ensure the security of the world for generations from the horrors of future war. He hoped that neither the Allies nor neutrals would ever subscribe to a doctrine that an unjust peace was preferable to a just war, as the former would be the precursor of new and worse wars and be a victory for crime and a justification for renewed crime in the future. It was useless to discuss details of peace terms at present, as the voice of the guns drowned all else. The issue was becoming plainer every day. The duty of the Allied Press was to show our enemies that not only the Allied Armies, Navies and Governments, but the peoples of the whole civilised world were against them.

THE RAIDS ON PARIS.

London, May 16.

A Paris official message states that the air raid alarm was sounded at ten o'clock this evening. The guns opened fire and attacking aeroplanes descended. No enemy machines reached Paris, but bombs were dropped on the suburbs. The "All clear" was sounded at midnight.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT TORPEDOED.

A Successful Italian Venture.

London, May 16.

An Italian communiqué states that an Italian officer and three petty officers entered the port of Pola and torpedoed a dreadnought of the Viribus Unitis class. The communiqué does not give any details.

Seaplanes bombed Pola and brought down two enemy machines. They returned unharmed.

FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

What the Jews Desire.

London, May 15.

Speaking at an official dinner at the Governorate of Jerusalem, Dr. Weismann, explaining the aims of the Zionist Commission, said that Jewry was returning to Palestine to again create a great moral and intellectual centre. The Zionists desired to create conditions under which the development of the Jewish people would not be a detriment to any of the great communities already established in Palestine. All fears expressed openly or secretly by the Arabs that they would be ousted from their present position were unfounded. The Jews did not intend to take the supreme political power of Palestine in their hands after the war. Jews and Arabs alike had carefully watched the fates of Albania and Russia. Modern self-government needed a long and hard apprenticeship under trained and trustworthy teachers. The Zionists desired the supreme political authority of Palestine to be vested in one of the civilised democratic Powers to be selected by the League of Nations. This Power should hold Palestine in trust until self-government was practicable. Jewry would choose that Power and would announce its opinion thereon after the war. Zionists did not believe that the internationalisation of Palestine or any form of multiple political control could be tolerated. The Armenian massacres in the Caucasus and the recent Jewish massacre in Turkishistan showed that the Arab, Jew and Armenian must stand united in order to resist the forces of darkness and oppression which were threatening to overwhelm the civilised world.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN RUSSIAN WATERS.

Destroyed to Save Them from Enemy.

London, May 16.

The Admiralty announces that seven British submarines, which remained in Russian waters, were destroyed by order between April 3 and April 8 owing to the German naval forces approaching Rango. Nows fell into enemy hands. The guns in the vicinity of Rango had already been dismantled. The Russians retreated after blowing up their four American submarines. The crews of the British submarines were removed to Petrograd. The Russian Admiral rejected a proposal to block the harbour by sinking ships in the entrance, but the destruction of the British submarines had an excellent effect, inducing the crews of merchantmen to destroy their vessels, which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

London, May 15.

Reuter learns that all the British submarines in the Baltic were blown up before the Germans could get them and the officers and crews were safely landed.

KING GEORGE AND AMERICAN LABOURITES.

London, May 15.

Their Majesties the King and Queen gave a reception at Buckingham Palace to the American Labour Delegation. His Majesty, welcoming the Delegation, hopes that the delegates' opportunities of judging Britain's war effort would enable them to assure the people of the United States that we were doing and meant to continue doing our utmost. The King trusted that the lady delegates would be able to give a satisfactory report of the manner in which British women had come forward to replace the men and how efficiently they had carried on. His Majesty added: "It has always been my dream, which the war has fulfilled, that the Anglo-American nations should work together in close and harmonious relations towards ideals of progress and civilisation common to both peoples." He hoped that after the war they should stand together. Mr. McCormick, one of the delegates, assured the King that the Delegation was impressed by the magnitude of Britain's efforts. He said America would not be behind in her contribution to the common cause.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, May 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hagar Greenwood, Mr. Walter Long explained that the Colonial Office was not consulted on the question of the creation of the Order of the British Empire, which arose out of considerations not connected with the Dominions or Colonies, but when it was decided to make use of this Order for the recognition of notable civilian war service in Britain he claimed that service of no less merit was being rendered in the Dominions, and the Premier allowed him to communicate with the latter and leave it to the discretion of the various Premiers to make such recommendations for these honours as they thought fit, or none at all.

GERMANY EXPECTING INDEMNITIES.

London, May 16.

The German people are still led to expect a war indemnity. Speaking in the Reichstag, the German War Minister said Germany counts upon indemnities, while Count Westarp declared that only by indemnities can German requirements be met.

FUTURE OF BESSARABIA.

London, May 16.

A message from Bucharest says that the Premier, M. Marghiloman, states that Bessarabia in its entirety, except for a slight rectification of the southern frontier, will be handed to Rumania.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Artillery Activity.

London, May 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We raised in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle and took a few prisoners. There is reciprocal artillery firing in the Somme and Aisne valleys, to the east of Arras and on the northern battlefield. Mutual artillery is particularly great to the north of the Lys."

Bombing by Airplane.

London, May 16.

Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: "We brought down eight aeroplanes on Tuesday and drove down another. Two of ours are missing. Bombing was continued actively at night. Twelve tons of bombs were dropped on Menin, Obaulens and Perrone and also on the station and little village at Bapaume, on billets south of the Somme and the docks at Bruges. All the machines returned. We successfully raided on Wednesday the railway station and sidings at Thionville and dropped twenty-four heavy bombs. Bombs were observed on the sheds and tracks. Four were hit at Carlebutte and a factory alongside the railway was hit four times. All the machines returned, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire."

The French Front.

London, May 16.

A French communiqué says that there is a fairly lively artillery duel in the sector from Baillies to Castel. There is great reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aisne. Two German aeroplanes were brought down on May 12 and two more on May 14. One of our squadrons dropped 7,000 kilograms of projectiles on the railway station at Chatelet-sur-Loire. The enemy bombarded the region of Dunkirk. There was slight damage, but no victims.

An American Communique.

London, May 16.

An American communiqué says: "There is a marked increase in reciprocal artillery firing north of Toul and in Lorraine. Two American airmen failed three German machines on Wednesday."

French Recapture Hill 44.

London, May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on May 15, in the evening, says: "The French have recaptured Hill 44, the little eminence south of Dieppe which commands good observation over the whole country north of the Mont Cassin. The French counter-attack developed into a prolonged and desperate struggle, the fighting continuing in this region throughout the morning. The Germans several times previously tried to take the hill before they succeeded in pressing back the French by weight of numbers on May 13. The weather on the whole battlefield has become blue and sunny and the sky is adorned with our airmen."

A Belgian Victory.

London, May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on May 15, and describing the German attack on the Belgian front on April 17 in the region of Marijwaert, says that although the German proportion was three to one, the Belgian Division holding the sector defeated the enemy without calling for reinforcements from any quarter. In two hours the Germans had advanced 1,200 yards on the Ypres-Dixmude Road as far as Marijwaert Bridge, where they were held up by Belgian infantry. The front line was cut off from reserves by the artillery barrage and had no choice but death or capture. The Belgian victory was complete. The enemy lost three thousand men, besides eight hundred prisoners and one hundred machine guns. They are not likely to renew the experiment.

Eighteen Enemy Aeroplanes Accounted For.

London, May 17.

A French communiqué says: "There is marked reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Aisne. Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down on May 15 and four captive balloons were set on fire."

Belgian Hospital Bombed.

London, May 17.

A Belgian communiqué says: "An enemy aviator dropped four bombs upon a hospital at Gogstad. The artillery action assumed a lively character, especially in the region of Pilsen."

Aerial Fighting.

London, May 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 16th instant, says: "Most of the fighting during the past twenty-four hours has been aerial. Last night, taking advantage of the clear, moonlit atmosphere, the Germans carried out a series of bombing raids against the back areas of the Allied zone. Our aeroplanes were ceaselessly busy over territory where the Germans were thickest and where their communications are most vulnerable."

OUR BRAVE MERCANTILE MARINERS.

London, May 15.

In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley stated that 12,500 men of the mercantile marine had lost their lives in the war, but none had ever refused to sail when a vessel was ready. (Cheers). He announced that the King had approved that a badge should be worn by officers and men of the mercantile marine who had completed a further voyage after being aboard a vessel which had been sunk or damaged by a torpedo or mine. The badge would be in the form of a torpedo and would be worn on the cuff of the left sleeve. Bars would be added for subsequent torpedoings.

RELEASE OF COMBATANT PRISONERS.

London, May 17.

The Press Bureau, in order to correct a "misapprehension," has officially stated that the Government has for a "considerable period" advocated the release of fit combatant prisoners of war for internment in a neutral country, but not for repatriation. It has been only possible to apply the policy to officers and non-commissioned officers because Germany has hitherto refused to accept it to private. With regard to the repatriation of fit combatants, the Government has always acted in consultation with the Allies.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the Telegraph.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 16.

The silver market is steady.

EMPIRE DAY BISLEY.

Particulars of the Prize.

Captain of teams who reminded that the closing date for entering teams in Tuesday next, May 21, is soon. The prizes offered are as follows:

Individual Scores.

First.—By His Excellency the Governor.

Second.—By the Hon. Mr. O'Connell, C.M.G.

Third.—By Mr. N. J. Stubb, O.B.E.

Team Scores.

First.—By Messrs. Jardina, Matheron & Co. Ltd.

Second.—By Mr. C. Thorne, Chinese Customs.

Third.—By a Sergeant, Police Reserve.

Rapid Shooting.

A Special Cup has been presented by the Officers, 74th Punjab and 18th Infantry for the best Rapid Shooting Team.

Competitors, Range officials and Officers of H.M. Services attending the Meeting are invited to Tiffin on the Range. Drinks will however be supplied on cash payment only.

The assistance of six Officers as Register Keepers is asked. Names should be sent to the Range Officer, Captain Stewart, Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps.

Firing will commence at 9.45 a.m. sharp, and not at 9.30 a.m. as previously arranged.

In answer to enquiries, it is notified that different Service Rifles may be used by any Competitor in different practices. This is permitted under Condition 9 in the printed circular issued.

Daylight Armed Robbery. A daylight armed robbery took place in Cairo last yesterday morning, just before eight o'clock, when six men were found in No. 51. They were first discovered through one of the inmates hearing a noise, and two of them were armed with revolvers, two with pistols and the other two with axes, knives and daggers. The robbers seized and bound all the inmates, who consisted of one man and his wife, two women and two servants. The robbers then proceeded to ransack the house, stealing money and jewellery valued altogether at \$3,087. The men succeeded in making good their escape.

Death of Mr. J. Hutchings. It is with extreme regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. James Hutchings, First Class Overseer of the Public Works Department, which occurred at the Government Civil Hospital this morning. Deceased, who was 60 years of age, had put in over fifteen years' service in the P. W. D., having arrived in the Colony in January, 1903. He was an extremely well liked officer, being most efficient and conscientious, and was highly respected by all who knew him. Much sympathy is felt for the widow and daughter. The funeral takes place to-day, the cortege passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

TO-DAY.
Frawley Co.—Opening performance at Theatre Royal.
"It Pays to Advertise."
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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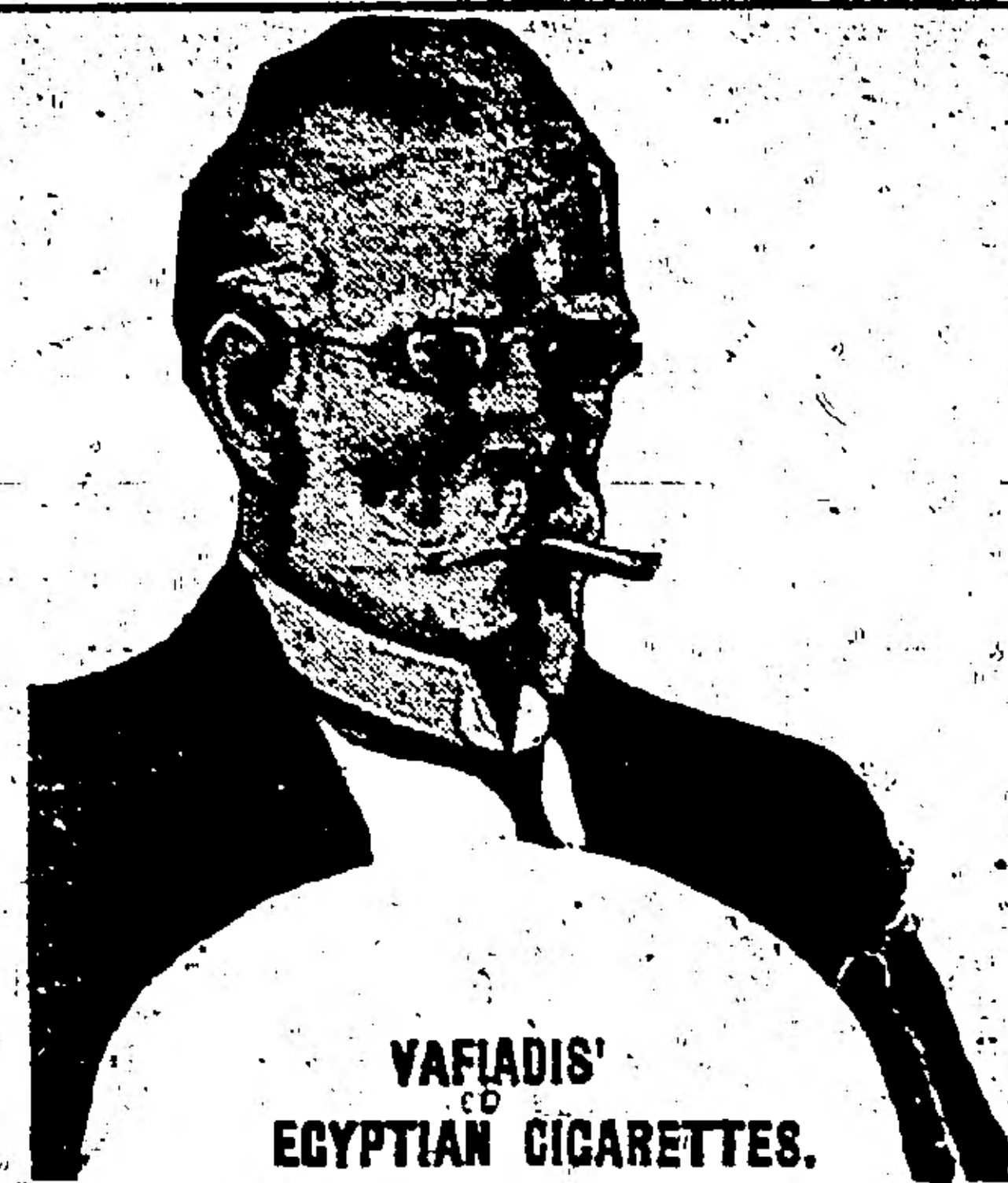
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"	50	1.85
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"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

High Price for Old Armour.

A suit of armour of the period about 1570 to 1590, believed to be French, was sold at Christie's for 4,100 guineas. Another suit described as "comprehensively German," fetched 1,300 guineas, and a late form of foiling sword also realised 1,300 guineas.

Electrical Food "Expert."

It is a disconcerting but gratifying fact that the chairman of the County of London Electric Supply Company, that the Business Government has commandeered the services of our managing director to undertake work about which he knows nothing—the regulation of feeding stuffs for cattle! (Laughter.)

Oil from English Wells.

Arrangements were being made for boring for mineral oil in the country, Mr. Kellaway told Mr. Dundas White in the Commons. Mr. Bonar Law, answering Mr. Herbert Samuel, said satisfactory arrangements had been made with the firms that were to undertake the work. No legislation was considered necessary, and he understood that the difficulty with regard to royalties had been got over.

Jerusalem to Have Jewish University.

London, March 10.—A report is under consideration in England for the establishment of a large Jewish university in Jerusalem, and it is announced this week that an important beginning has been made toward the collection of the necessary funds, and a site has been purchased on the Mount of Olives. The university will occupy the highest point in the hills around Jerusalem, looking down on one side upon the Holy City and the area where the temple once stood, and on the other side over the Wilderness of Judea, which descends to the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea, 4,000 feet below.

\$50,000,000. of Paris Pearls to Germany.

Paris, April 8.—Paris jewellers have sold in Germany, through agents in Switzerland, nearly \$50,000,000 worth of pearls, according to a German despatch to the Paris Journal. The Germans aimed at, and, but for the action of the French judicial authorities, would have succeeded in, converting Paris and London markets in pearls after the war. The clandestine trading, the despatch adds, has been going on unhindered since early in 1915. All intermediaries are said to have been known to the Swiss police, who were astonished at the ease with which they were able to purchase gems in Paris. Eighteen Paris dealers are being prosecuted on charges of trading with the enemy.

Lady's Lost Livelihood.

When Carter's Hotel, Albemarle street, was commandeered by the Government two years ago, the proprietress, Mrs. A. Hug, was granted £4 a week compensation. Recently when she asked the War Losses Commission for an extension, Lord Terrington (chairman) pointed out that the money had been granted on condition that Mrs. Hug should seek other employment. Mrs. Hug retorted that she had always been a hotel-keeper, and could not find other work. Lord Terrington: That surprises me in these days of opportunities for ladies. Mrs. Hug replied that she found it difficult to live on £4 a week. Her husband was a private in the French army, and she sent £1 a week separation allowance to him. The decision was deferred.

A Magistrate's Fine Repaid.

Mr. Alfred Blomfield, J.P., of Gough, a member of the Local Food Control Committee, who was recently fined £5 for giving barley to his pigs, was presented at Chelmsford with a cheque for 55 guineas to cover all the costs to which he had been put. The presentation was made by Mr. Andrew Johnston, a former chairman of the Essex County Council, who congratulated Mr. Blomfield on the stand he had made. Mr. Blomfield, in returning thanks, said that he did not want to make money out of the prosecution, and he would hand the cheque over to some institution. He pleaded for a law that for the farmer in feeding his cattle and pigs.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Not An Ill-Wind for London Composers.

In "normal time" the London Society of Composers has to deal with some 40,000 weekly relief payments, and spends about £20,000 in unemployed benefit; in the three years preceding the war it averaged over £30,000 a year, exclusive of strike pay. Yet during the whole of last year out-of-work pay was drawn by only 23 members, who received altogether the trifling sum of £158. 8d.

Tea Shop Frivolities.
Strange doings in a teshop in Victoria street, known as the Club Tea Room, were heard at Westminster, where the proprietress, Vera Edwards, was summoned for permitting disorderly conduct. It was stated that the police had had the place under observation for some time, and two officers who went there in multi said that two waitresses told their fortunes by cards and addressed them as "Dear" and "Darling." There was singing and dancing, and for two small pots of tea, a small portion of toast, a finger-piece of cake, and a cigarette or two they were charged 7s. 6d., and no bill was given. The hearing was adjourned.

Stolen Trouseau.
The theft of a trunk containing a bride's trousseau, jewellery, and some Treasury notes, by a temporary waiter, because he did not receive a tip at the wedding reception, was investigated at Maidenhead, when Joseph Austin Swinton was charged with the robbery. The contents of the trunk were valued at £135. The evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cohen was that on their wedding day they held a reception at Skindles Hotel, where their trunk was in preparation for their honeymoon. Swinton asked Mr. Cohen for a tip to divide among the waiters, and mentioned that he had been wounded on active service. Later Mr. Cohen missed the trunk, and neither he nor his wife had seen it since. There were previous convictions against Swinton, and he was now sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Dr. Scott-Holland Dead.
The death of Dr. Scott-Holland occurred recently, at the age of 76. For the last eight years he had been Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, but most of his life was spent in London. Gladstone appointed him a Canon of St. Paul's in 1884, and he soon established a reputation as a most eloquent and inspiring preacher. Enormous congregations were attracted to the Sunday afternoon services at which he preached. An ardent social reformer, he was blessed with a keen sense of humour and freedom from convention. This gave rise to a fable at Oxford: "When is a don not a don?—When is a Scott-Holland." The Canon wrote much on theology, and was editor of the "Commonwealth." He also published a Life of Jenny Lind and a volume of autobiography.

At the Pistol's Point.
That he made a confession "at the point of a revolver" was asserted by the co-respondent in a divorce suit which came before Mr. Justice Horridge, and a common jury. Sergeant William Bale, now of the Army Pay Corps, formerly of the Scots Guards, petitioned for a divorce from his wife, on the ground of her misconduct with a Post Office worker named William Butler. He also claimed damages. He said his wife admitted having compromised herself, and he then bought out Butler at the Post Office, threatening to "wing the fink" if he did not confess. Butler gave him a written statement about his relations with Mrs. Bale, and in the envelope the witness found Treasury notes to the value of £25. On a later date Butler gave him another £25 and was away. The witness denied that he demanded £150. Butler's version, in evidence, was that the money was paid and his "confession" made "at the point of the revolver." Bale demanded £150 and said he had a revolver in his pocket. He did not produce a weapon, but his pocket bulged. The jury awarded Bale one farthing damages, but the judge held that there was condonation by the petitioner of his wife's misconduct, and he dismissed the petition.

NOTICES.

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PHONE NO. 1116.

GENERAL NEWS.

Taxed Savings Bank Interest.

Although the interest on Savings Bank deposits is lower than that of War Loans, it is subject to income tax, while the Four per Cent. War Loan is free. A correspondent who thought the depositors were showing a more patriotic spirit by allowing their savings to remain in the bank wrote to the Postmaster General asking whether it would not be possible to exempt the interest from income tax, and the reply was that the question is "a very difficult one" owing to its wide application.

A Tientsin Wedding.

A very pretty and popular wedding was solemnized at the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, on Thursday last, says the P. & T. Times, in the presence of a large congregation of friends and pupils. The contracting parties were Mr. Norman P. Kelsey, of the staff of the College, and Miss Constance Davies, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Davies, of Blackheath, London, and sister of Mrs. E. E. Peill. The service was conducted by Dr. Livingston Hart, Principal of the College, and besides the staff, in their gowns and hoods, and numbers of local friends, many Peking friends attended the wedding.

First Public Dinner With Coupons.

The first public dinner in London at which coupons were collected at the table was that of the Irish Club recently in celebration of St. Patrick's Day. When the meal course was served

waiters had large cards with the word "Coupons" on them suspended round their necks. Those guests who had not brought their coupons were not served with meat. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., who was the guest of the club, said Irish trade unionists were not in favour of the complete separation of Ireland from this country. The problem, peculiar and distinct as it was, could be settled only by Irishmen and self-government should be applied fearlessly, also, to Scotland, Wales and England, leaving the Imperial Parliament to deal with Imperial affairs.

Blake Drawings Fetch 13,000 Guineas.

Remarkably high prices were paid at Christie's for drawings by William Blake. His 100 designs for Dante's "Divine Comedy," realised 7,300 guineas, bids of 1,000 guineas a time being made. These were executed by Blake just before his death, when he was struggling with poverty, and his friend John Linnell, then a struggling artist, who gave him the commission, paid Blake two or three guineas a week on account necessary for subsistence. Only seven had been engraved when Blake died. After his death it was announced that the drawings would go to the National Gallery, the Melbourne National Gallery, and several provincial galleries. Other Blake works were also sold, 3,500 guineas being paid for his 21 drawings of the "Book of Job" (generally regarded as his masterpiece), and 2,100 guineas for his 12 illustrations of "Paradise Regained."

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamoon, CANTON.
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WANTED—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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KODAK CAMERIDGE No. 4 with Anast. Goetz; Ladies' PANAMA-HATS; Apply from 12 to 3 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

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FOR TIRED FEET.
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NOW SHOWING.
A CHOICE DISPLAY OF **MEN'S WEAR** AT **- SHAW'S -** FOR **PRESENT SEASON.**
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE COLONY.
INSPECTION INVITED.

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HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.
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NOTICES.
THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.
HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.
WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.
Mr. U. SUGA, Queen's Road Central.
Mrs. A. SUGA, " " " "
Mrs. M. MORITA, Duddell Street.
Mr. T. TAKAYE, " " " "
Mr. L. MORIDA, 54 Queen's Road Central.
Mrs. S. MORIDA, " " " "

NOTICES.
YOUR NAME.
Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to—
DOLLAR-DIRECTORY CO.
P.O. Box 431, or to **KELLY & WALSH** Chater Road.

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SODIUM TUNGSTATE FOR SALE.
PURCHASABLE FROM **THE HUNG HING MINING CO.**
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CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES.
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FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 436.

BIRTH.

MACKICHAN.—At 15, The Peak, on 17th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mackichan, a daughter.

DEATH.

HUTCHINGS.—On the 18th instant, at the Government Civil Hospital, James Hutchings, F. W. D., aged 50 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The fact that the question regarding the exchange of prisoners is again being seriously discussed will be received with general satisfaction, as their is, of course, very wide sympathy felt for the incarcerated, particularly for the non-combatants and those who have been interned practically since the beginning of the war. This satisfaction, however, will only be manifested in the event of a more equitable exchange being effected, for it would be intolerable if the Government should once again enter into so one-sided an arrangement as was agreed upon when the question was first considered. On that occasion, it will be remembered, the Germans, with characteristic effrontery, would not negotiate any such exchange except on the basis of something like four Britons for one German. The British people would, we feel sure, rather have no exchange at all unless it is made on an equal numerical basis. The subject has again been given prominence by Lord Barnham mentioning it in the House of Lords. He pleaded that steps should be taken to exchange British non-coms. and men captured in 1914 and 1915, especially in view of the fact that France and Germany had agreed to exchange war prisoners of over eighteen months' incarceration.

We are inclined to think that the general opinion would be favourable to such an arrangement being entered into on our part, always providing of course that the numbers were equal. The Government's attitude on the question was explained by Lord Newton, who all along has been especially interested in it. His Lordship reminded his hearers that the Government's deliberate policy, so far, had been to refuse to exchange able-bodied combatants on the ground that the more they exchanged prisoners the more they prolonged the war. No doubt such would be the case, but on the other hand it is "men for men" exchange were effected we cannot but think that it would be beneficial all round and no nation any the worse for it. France, it would appear, has recently entered into a new arrangement in the matter by which an exchange of no fewer than 330,000 prisoners would be concluded. As Lord Newton observed, the whole situation is thus in consequence very much modified. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to find that the British Government is prepared to reconsider the question in the light of the Franco-German agreement that has just been ratified. The opinion was expressed by Lord Newton that if an Anglo-German agreement could be reached by which all combatants and civilians who had been in captivity for three years it would not be a bad bargain for us as the figures were approximately equal.

So far, the Government has not moved definitely in the matter, and it is probable that they will not do so until some tangible proof is forthcoming regarding the working of the new Franco-German agreement. Should it prove successful it is very likely that a similar arrangement might be entered into between ourselves and the Germans. No matter whether the question is left in the hands of the Government or the War Cabinet, the time seems to have arrived for some such action as that involved in the new Franco-German Agreement. When we consider the well-established fact that our prisoners in the German interned camps are in many cases most brutally treated it is surely right and proper that the Government should take whatever opportunity that may present itself to gain them their freedom. Both France and Italy have been able to something in this direction, and surely it should not be difficult for the British Government to effect a similar arrangement. Lord Newton, it will be noted, points out that if an arrangement is possible whereby all combatants and non-combatants could be exchanged between ourselves and the Germans, such a bargain would be perfectly fair, because the numbers would be about equal. Quite obviously the British Government is willing to come to an arrangement with the Germans and the matter therefore largely rests with them; for of course we cannot tolerate a one-sided arrangement, not even to avoid German brutality. There are other ways of coping with that. Meantime we can but wait patiently for developments.

Shanghai's Example.

There have been great doings in Shanghai during "Tank Week," which was instituted for the purpose of securing further investments in British War Bonds through the China and Japan War Savings Association. A special tank was built for the campaign and this has been busy touring about the Settlement with appeals to the public to supply more silver bullets. The result has been simply wonderful, over three lakhs sterling being secured in six days. But this point which we desire to emphasize is that Shanghai has issued a challenge to "the Rest of China"—and surely Hongkong will not let it go wholly unanswered. A big advertisement in a Shanghai contemporary says:—"The Tank Committee has challenged the Rest of China to a friendly competition for pride of place in the Far Eastern Tank Week Campaign," and it is added that telegrams have accordingly been despatched to the foreign communities throughout China. Now, Hongkong may not have a part in this particular campaign, but what is to prevent it from having its own "Tank Week"?

Some Suggestions.

In Shanghai, the campaign under notice was inaugurated by the local War Savings Association for the express purpose of getting the public to take up more War Bonds. That is a lead which we in Hongkong might very easily follow. Here the War Savings Association does make periodical appeals to the public, but inasmuch as it still has plenty of war stock at its command, why should it not set out on some such special effort as Shanghai has been doing? To make matters more realistic, a tank similar to the one which paraded the Colony on "Heather Day" could be provided and after its first day's peripatetic it could be stationed at a convenient centre (who not the "fanciest site?"), being used as an office where subscriptions could be received. This would follow the lines of the "Tank" efforts at Home, and, if the matter were taken up with the same enthusiasm as at Shanghai, the result should be a big inflow into the coffers of the War Savings Association. All the necessary details of the Shanghai campaign are available, from the first day's auction onwards, and it should therefore be a relatively easy matter to organize such an event. Hongkong may not be such a wealthy place as Shanghai, but we feel sure that a special effort would lead to the investment of a large sum in war stock which otherwise would not be secured. Anyhow, Shanghai has issued a challenge. Shall it be taken up?

British Financial Stability.

At yesterday's meeting of shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., the Chairman took occasion to refer to the many difficulties under which marine insurance companies labour in these strange and twisted times. Even to the ordinary layman it must be obvious that, with the present peril at sea, companies of this type have big problems to face. Mention was made of some of these at yesterday's meeting, but of wider import still were the observations which were made concerning the soundness of this great British national asset of marine insurance. It is, as Mr. Landale took occasion to point out, really remarkable that the existing conditions should have been withstood so well, and it is a fact which must give very general gratification that British enterprise in this regard stands upon such a firm and solid basis. One of the greatest things in this war, and one which has been of untold value to the Allies, has been Britain's financial strength and stability. And it is a matter upon which Hongkong can well feel proud that, in the realm of insurance it is the home of great and wealthy companies which, by sound management, have contributed in no small measure to the unqualified position in which the Empire to-day finds itself.

DAY BY DAY.

TAKE YOUR TROUBLES TO A PHILOSOPHICAL FRIEND WHO IS BIG ENOUGH TO POINT OUT THE FACT THAT YOU YOURSELF ARE TO BLAME FOR HAVING TROUBLE.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the Russian entry into Japan (Perris).

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Lease of Foreshore. The Gazette contains details of proposed leases of Crown lands at Aberdeen comprising portions of the foreshore and sea bed. There are seven lots and the upset premiums total \$4,852.

To Perform Regular Military Duties. It is notified that the Artillery Company of the Hongkong Defence Corps will be required to perform regular military duties, with effect from the 17th May until further notice.

The Colony's Health. For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday, there were seven cases of spotted fever (five fatal), two of plague (non fatal), and one fatal case, each of diphtheria and enteric fever. All were Chinese.

The Examination Service. It is notified that the Commandant has appointed Lieutenant Henry Portis-Mudie, R.N.R., to be Officer in charge of the Examination Service vice Lieutenant Frederick Medway, R.N., with effect from the 13th May, 1918.

Victoria Theatre. In response to a general request the film "The Spirit of France" will be shown again at the Victoria Theatre on Monday night instead of "The Fatal Ring." Sunday night, therefore, will be the last night on which "The Fatal Ring" will be shown.

British War Work. Special attention is directed to the fact that a series of British official films will be shown at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday night, dealing with war activities in England. These films are, we understand, of great interest, and no doubt there will be a large attendance of the public. Details will be found in our advertising columns.

More Tigers? Police Sergeant Ogg, in charge of the An Tau police station, New Territories, has sent in a report to the effect that there are supposed to be several tigers in the An Tau district, Pat Heung Valley. He says that several reports have been made by villages of heads of cattle being missing, and in some instances carcasses have been found on the hillside. A good look-out for the animals is being kept.

Remanded. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a purse containing \$1.60 from the person of another Chinese, and also with being in unlawful possession of three umbrellas, a Chinese pleaded not guilty. The defendant was represented by Mr. E. Davidson, who applied for a remand. His Worship granted an adjournment until Tuesday next, fixing bail in the sum of \$20.

Dockyard Theft. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of a quantity of copper from the Tai Koo Dockyard. It was stated by an Indian watchman that the man was found trying to leave the gate with the metal concealed round his waist. Defendant's excuse was that he picked up the metal which dropped from another man's clothing in the queue which was leaving the works. His Worship adjourned the case until Monday morning.

Local Patent Process. It is notified in the Gazette that, on the application of the China Sagar B. S. S. Co., Ltd., and of George Morison Shaw, sugar refiner, and Hector McEwan McTavish of Victoria, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the said Company and George Morison Shaw and Hector McEwan McTavish may use and publish in the Colony for a period of nine months from the 29th day of April, 1918, an invention for the manufacture, treatment and preparation of carbon for use in colouring sugar solutions and in the clarification of sugar syrups without prejudice to the Letters Patent to be granted for the said invention.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending May 25, 1893.)

The Dollar. May 18.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 28½d.

France and Siam. May 19.—There is one feature connected with the threatened rupture between France and Siam that wears anything but a pleasant aspect; and that is the probable cutting off from Hongkong and Canton their usual rice supplies. It is mainly from Cochinchina and Siam that Southern China draws the vast quantities of that cereal which are annually consumed by its millions of inhabitants, and if Siam should really become embroiled with France it does not require any great amount of foresight to gauge how disastrously that event would affect places dependent upon Bangkok for their food supplies. We learn on very good authority that the rice stored in Canton at the present time is only equal to an average three month's supply; and further, owing to the total failure of the crops in Kwangsi, large quantities of rice are being exported from Canton to that district, which hitherto has always had a surplus for the Cantonese market. There may not be absolute danger in the prospect now facing us, but it at least means such an advance in the price of rice that misery and privation are sure to follow, in the City of Bums, at all events.

The Tamchow Mines. May 19.—It is interesting to learn that work at the Tamchow silver mines, near Canton, is still going on with promising and rapidly improving prospects, although of course on a comparatively limited scale for such a big concern. A large amount of money has been invested in this enterprise by some of our leading Chinese fellow citizens who have been patiently waiting several years for a favourable turn of the tide which is the hope of all investors in mines; and although preliminary operations cost enormous sums and official interference proved an almost insurmountable drawback, it is extremely gratifying to find that the untiring perseverance of the manager, Mr. Ho Amei, aided by the energy, skill and experience of Mr. Sam, the mining expert in charge at Tamchow, are likely in the near future to produce substantial results.

Usury. May 20.—Amongst other possessions of which it might well be proud, Hongkong can boast the "bores" of the East. A citizen in temporary difficulties applied to him a day or two since for a loan, for one night, of \$250, offering a fair percentage and securities valued at about \$275. The price of the accommodation was \$25. After this it would be an interesting sight to witness this gentleman going through the camel and needle suit, before bargaining with Peter for a cheap harp and a back seat among the Jews!

Pawned a Body. May 23.—On the arrival of a cor sin steamer in Hongkong on Saturday from Shanghai, the water police as usual went aboard to see if there was anything to report, and were informed that there was a corpse on board, one of the Chinese crew having died suddenly a few hours before reaching Hongkong. The police accordingly gave the usual orders, and went ashore to get a stretcher and other funeral appliances. On their return, however, they were told that friends of the deceased had removed the body for burial; and after further investigations they found that the corpse had really been taken ashore, not by friends but by some needy persons who pawned it for \$30! Of course, among the Chinese, with their deep-rooted notions about burial, a corpse is good security for just as much as the barest of relatives can possibly raise; and so in this case they were obliged to redeem their dear departed from where his unscrupulous friends had lodged him.

COMPANY REPORT.

British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the fifty-second ordinary meeting, to be held at the Company's Office at 12.45 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant, states:—

1916 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$6 per share and the bonus of 20% to contributors passed at the last annual meeting and the transfer of \$191,000 to the credit of Investment Fluctuation Account, there remains a balance of \$872,175.47 as per annexed statement. The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—
A final dividend to shareholders of \$6 per share on 24,600 shares ... \$144,000.00
An addition to the Reinsurance Fund of \$20,000 at Exchange 3/- ... 133,333.33
To write off Leasehold Property Account ... 49,000.00
To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1916 ... 554,842.14

1917 Account.—The balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1917, was \$2,077,307.67 as per annexed statement. The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$6 per share be paid to shareholders, amounting to \$144,000, and that a bonus of 20% be paid to contributors, amounting to \$125,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—In accordance with Clause 79 of the Articles of Association Mr. W. L. Pattenden and Mr. A. Forbes retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Andrés.—Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.
P. H. HOLYOAK, Chairman.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. R. Ralphs state:—

No. 2 V.A.D.
Thursday, May 23rd.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Tuesday, May 21st.—1.15 p.m. Bandaging class.

No. 3 V.A.D.
Wednesday, May 22nd.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.
Thursday, May 23rd.—1.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.
Saturday, May 25th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

No. 4 V.A.D.
Tuesday, May 21st.—1.20 p.m. First Aid Class.
Thursday, May 23rd.—1.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice; 4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

V. R. C. Bathing Rest.

May 24.—The V.R.C. has now provided a fine bathing rest, which is moored off the old and partially dismantled bath-house. Below the pontoon is most substantially built, while the upper fittings are on the same plan as in the longshore dressing-rooms. The rest is 50 ft. long by 22 ft. broad, with 16 bunks; and a fresh-water tank (to be filled from water boats) and a high spring-board are to be fixed shortly. Moored (by permission of the authorities) some 50 yards out into the stream, the new bathing place is an immense improvement.

The Cadet System.

May 25.—A correspondent expresses the opinion that, with the knowledge of English now to be obtained at the Victoria College, the cadet system of this Colony might be done away. The Cadets, he states, never obtain more than a superficial knowledge of Chinese, and for actual business needs are, with very few exceptions, worse than useless. Our correspondent looks forward with dread to the time when Hongkong could be ruled by Cadets.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

That our researchers should be unable to find any reference to the afternoon meal till about 1842 is remarkable. Eighteenth-century literature is saturated with tea-table scandal, though what we now call "afternoon" tea has necessarily varied with the changing dinner hour. Thus a century or so before Fanny Kemble drank her cup "serenely" while the Court attendants were dining at 5, with coffee after wards, and then having their "tea" at 8 o'clock—three hours before supper.

The minute books of the Guild of Literature, with many signatures of Charles Dickens as chairman, fetch a \$35 this week at auction. The Guild of Literature once held a committee meeting at which only Charles Dickens and J. R. Robinson were present, and the business was gravely transacted by Dickens as though a crowded roomful of committee men had assembled. Sir John Robinson, manager of the Daily News for many years, gave an amusing account of the Guild in *Cornhill* several years ago.

"It takes but a few short minutes for a Gotha to approach London from the mists of the North Sea," says a contemporary. Now, the Germans have not yet sent us a Gotha which can do more than 70 miles an hour, and great increase of power is necessary to lighten the pace and increase their altitude. The distance between London and the sea is over 50 miles. That allows ample time for the firing of the maroons, and after the maroons there is abundant leisure for us to take shelter. Big bombers will fly faster and higher, but the fastest and highest will not be German.

There is a woodland village (Hopton Hayes) in South Staffordshire with only one voter. He constitutes the parish meeting, of which he is chairman; he has metaphorically to propose and second his own election; and has to go through his own parish accounts and present them to the Local Government Board auditor. Hitherto he has had to walk to Tamworth to record his Parliamentary vote in the Lichfield Division, but now the Staffordshire County Council has thoughtfully transferred his parish voting purposes to the village of Wigginton, hard by.

The eternal question—how to pronounce margarine?—was being vigorously discussed, and the "g" in "gaul" analogy had been urged with vehemence, when a new-comer arrived. The company greeted him with the question: "Is the 'g' in 'margarine' hard or soft?" Without hesitation and with a wise smile he settled their doubts with the answer, "Oh, surely it's hard in winter and soft in summer."

Germany, with touching solicitude, declares that she must protect Russia against Japs. We have heard something like that just before. Did not the German Emperor once an allegorical picture, "The Yellow Peril," to be painted on the subject? In the foreground stands a very Prussian Archangel Michael, inviting a group of mailed ladies to leap down a precipice in order to reach a sort of "Arabian Nights" genie, engaged in a most uncommon act of levitation, riding placidly on fire and smoke through the Eastern sky.

Germany grips her shield and clutches her drawn sword, and seems only restrained by Russia from taking the leap. France, with a corselet of steel, but in a skirt so dowdy as to constitute a case belli against the artist, comes the horizon warily; Austria tugs at the arm of Britannia, who who appears to see no cause of quarrel. Nor do any of the nations, says Germany. So on the margin of the picture the Kaiser has written: "Nations of Europe, defend your holiest possessions." Which is, truly, Pockenfluff, for at the time the only tangible was that Germany had seized a slice of the richest possessions of China!

BILLIARDS.

The Military Amateur Championship.

There was a large gathering at the V. R. C. last evening, when the final in the Military Amateur Billiard Championship of the Colony was played off. The finalists were Sergt. Major Anderson (Royal Engineers) and Lance Corporal Ellarby (R.G.A.). The former won fairly easily, scoring his 500 when his opponent's total was 350. Sergt. Major Anderson's biggest break was 45.

During the evening Sergeant Gill announced that a Challenge Cup had been given by Sir Paul Chater for the Amateur Championship and he was to have been present to have made the presentation to the winner, but ill health had prevented him from coming. It was Sir Paul's intention to present the Cup in future years.

In making the presentations, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn complimented the winner on his fine break, and said the table was a difficult one to score on, being slow. The play he had seen, however, was extremely good. Mr. Severn specially referred to the presence of Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt at the match. His departure was deeply regretted by everyone who had made his acquaintance.

Cups to the winner and runner-up were then presented, as were also the following:—

A prize for the biggest break in the Championship, presented by Lane Crawford and Co., won by Sergt. Sherratt A. S. O. (39), Sergeant Major Anderson already having a prize.

Third Prize.—Gunner Gregory 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

Fourth Prize.—Sergt. Barker, 87th Coy R.G.A.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Sergt. Gill and Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt. Bousing cheers were given the latter as a farewell and all wished him good luck.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—The depression continues and there is nothing of interest to report. Our latest quotation for cotton is 22/23rd.

Cotton Yarn.—A slightly better feeling prevails but sales continue to be made on a small scale at erratic prices. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$178/208. No. 12s at \$187/210. No. 14s at \$212/225. No. 20s at \$215/240. Arrivals 500 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 500 bales. Unsold stock 8,000 bales. Bargains 13,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—With the exception of a few small lots of cheap Tonkin cotton done recently at about \$45 per picul, no business has transpired for some time past. Quotations are entirely nominal at \$48/53 for Indian and \$50/60 for China qualities.

Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report under date of April 30 as follows:—Stock:—2,000 bales (old crops). Market:—Silk. Our last circular was dated 6th instant and since then our market has been quiet for Lyons. A better tone was noticeable for America and a fair amount of purchases were made. It is reported that the first crop will yield about 6,000 bales and the silk is clean and of good quality. Exchange was weaker at the beginning of the period under review but gradually advanced; and Frs. 4.43 and stg. 8/3 for 4 mls. Doc. were quoted on 23rd instant, at the close it is weaker as per quotations given below. Waste is quite neglected and apparently there is no market, therefore quotations are only nominal.

Woolens.—Nothing to report. Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 170,000 sacks. Quotations:—Japanese 2nd Patent, 3.68 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, 3.60 per sack; Japanese Straight, 3.60 per sack; Shanghai Flour, 3.58 per sack; Australian No. 1, 3.76 per sack; Australian No. 2, 3.68 per sack; Australian No. 3, 3.68 per sack. Metals.—Market very quiet. Sugar.—Market dull.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

DO YOU FIND IT HARD IN THESE TIMES TO GET ALONG?

How much harder would it be for your WIFE and CHILDREN to get along should you die?
A suitable Policy will set things right.

APPLY TO:—

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
12, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
F. M. WELLER, Manager.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

NEW VOILE FROCKS
BLOUSES
GOLFERS

Children's & Ladies'
Millinery of every
Description.

'PHONE 644.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Overseas Soldiers and Sailors Scheme.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has forwarded to the Hongkong Government a Memorandum containing particulars of a scheme under which scholarships tenable at British Universities and higher technological institutions are offered by the Executive Committee of the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund to suitable disabled officers and men of the forces of the Colonies and Protectorates.

About six of these scholarships in all are likely to be available at present for candidates from the Colonies and Protectorates, including any who may be recommended by the various War Committees in England which are looking after the contingents from the various Colonies and Protectorates.

The Memorandum can be seen at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "KOREA MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st May, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed as consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 25th May, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or godown.

All chartered and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where it will be examined on 28th May, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No claim will be recognised if filed after the 3rd June, 1918.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

WE beg to inform our Customers that our Kennedy Town Factory is now in full working order and we are able to undertake, as before the War, all kinds of Ships' Repairs and Welding also to furnish Oxygen and Acetylene Gas in any quantity.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
FLOQUET & KNOTH
Agents.

1 Prince Building,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1918.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "ECUADOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel, having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, 23rd May, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 24th May, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAMPAGNE



JACQUESSON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

The fine quality of the wine will at once commend it to the most critical.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN ENGLAND.

"The Work of the Women's Land Army."

"Woolwich Arsenal and its Workers."

"United States Troops in London."

British Official Films of live and recent

pictures of intense interest to children

as well as adults will be shown at the

VICTORIA THEATRE, AT 9.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd MAY, 1918.

Under the distinguished patronage of:—

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

His Excellency Major General F. Ventriss.

His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S opens on Saturday, the 18th May.

DRESS CIRCLE \$2.00 RESERVED SEATS

STALLS \$1.00 UNRESERVED ..

PIT \$0.50 (Soldiers & Sailors

in uniform Half Price.)

Children Half Price to all Seats.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918.

B. V. D.

loose-fitting

UNDERWEAR.

SHIRTS DRAWERS
with or without sleeves Knee length, loose fitting.

\$1.25 per garment 6 for \$6.75

UNION SUITS

Knee length. Quarter sleeves.
\$2.50 per suit 6 for \$13.50

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

The house for the best selection of

SUN HATS.

PITH. RUBBER. FELT.

Smart and useful shapes stocked only

IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:—

GLYN & CO'S. SUN HELMETS,
STRAW & FELT
HATS.

THE COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE

A perfect and complete instrument of Music at an exceptionally MODERATE PRICE

The instrument that never breaks down.



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD TEL. 1322

JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment
of

BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duty paid 24.00

" " " " 24 pts. " 26.00

Claret Reserve " 12 qts. " 24.00

" " " " 24 pts. " 26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 185.

Wine Merchants

Hong Kong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
SuperintendentCANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	18th May	Monteagle	27th July
Empress of Japan	22nd May	Empress of Asia	—
Empress of Asia	—	Empress of Russia	—
Empress of Russia	—	Empress of Japan	11th Sept.
Empress of Japan	17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and rates of accommodation, also literature of trips and descriptive literature apply to:-

P. D. SUTHERLAND,

GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, with Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to:-

J. M. WALLACE,

GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kamakura Maru T. 12,500	{SAT. 25th May, at 11 a.m.
	Tamba Maru T. 12,500	{SUN. 26th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	{SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Shwah-wu T. 8,000	{THURSDAY, 30th May.
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LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBANGA, THURSDAY IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, AUSTIN, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.	
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MELBOURNE		
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NEW YORK		
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BOMBAY		
--------	--	--

CALCUTTA		
----------	--	--

For date of sailing apply to the Company's Office.

{Omitting Shanghai &/or Moji. *Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and rapidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sewa Maru," "Kashima Maru," "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Fushimi Maru TUES. 11th June, at 11 a.m.

{Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	13,000	24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June.
TERO MARU	22,000	22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	12,200	15th July.
ANYO MARU	12,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.

Includes any interconnecting with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 21 & AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone Nos. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	18th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	21st May at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	23rd May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	23rd May at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. "Passenger" are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May 17, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service Between

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjisalak	San Francisco	in port	22nd May	Java
Tjikini	Java	17th May	19th May	Yokohama
Tjimanoeck	Java & M'sar	30th May	—	—
Tjipanas	Java	25th May	—	—

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. '15.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haitan ... [A. E. Hodgins] TUES. 21st May at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sun. 19th May at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues. 21st May at noon.
HAIPHONG	Walsang	Wed. 22nd May at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri. 24th May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri. 24th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Wed. 29th May at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when indicated on application.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadei, Jesselton, Labuan, Dewas and Lahad Datar.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Walsail and Canton.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—

The best form in which to carry travel funds.

130, ROSS ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2222.

SHIPPING-NEWS.

Canada's Shipbuilding Programme.

The assembling of material for the first of the fleet of merchantmen to be built by the Canadian Government, says the "Mail and Empire," has been commenced, and similar work for two other vessels will shortly be undertaken. The first ship, which will be a steel steamer of 4,350 tons burden, will be laid down at Montreal. A second of 8,200 tons, will follow, and it is expected that a contract for a third ship of 3,800 tons will soon be made. It is hoped to have the first two in commission in record time. The Government's shipbuilding programme contemplates the laying down of the keels of some 40 ships to June, 1919. Of these four of 5,000 tons and six of 8,200 tons, are to be built on the Pacific coast. All the vessels, however, are intended to relieve the shortage on the Atlantic.

Home Shipping Notes.

It is hoped to speed up work at the Belfast shipbuilding firm, of which Lord Pirrie is chief, to such an extent that it will be possible to launch one standard vessel every fortnight from the slips. Turbine engines are to be fitted in some of the new vessels, and the output aimed at by the engineering shops at Belfast is a complete set of engines weekly. Sir William Rowan Thomson writes to the "Times"—"A good deal of blame for the poor rate of shipbuilding output has been improperly laid upon the standard ship design and its imposition upon the shipbuilding industry, it being asserted that better results would have been obtained if each builder had been allowed to build to his own dimensions and designs." Such an assertion carries with it its own refutation. Shipbuilders and engine-builders are no longer detached units, each following independently his own particular lines and ideas, but are now branch establishments of the Government whose sole object is mass production of one specific object at the highest possible speed. In replying to a message of congratulation and assurance of support from the employees of Messrs. Caird and Co., Ltd., Greenock, who had associated themselves with the Glasgow and Belfast shipyard workers, Lord Pirrie, Controller-General of Merchant Shipping, says—"The encouraging message and the assurance of support I have received from those with whom I have been directly associated have touched me greatly and strengthened my confidence that if all concerned in shipbuilding work together with an increased sense of the vital stake at issue our fighting men in France and elsewhere will be fully supported, and the enemy will soon realize that they cannot gain the result they desire."

Loan Bank for Japanese.

Shipbuilding. In connection with the recent establishment of a ship mortgage bank at Hamburg, and the plans for similar institutions in Berlin and other German towns, it is interesting to learn that this method of facilitating the building of new tonnage is about to be adopted in Japan. Captain Fervell, the Secretary of the Swedish Legation at Tokio, states in a report to the Foreign Department at Stockholm that with a view to encouraging the Japanese shipbuilding industry, which is now working at its fullest capacity, it has been decided to establish a loan bank for advancing money on the security of ships under construction or to be built. The nominal capital of the bank is to be 20,000,000 yen, but the bank will be able to enter into engagements up to ten times amount of this capital, and efforts are to be made to obtain a States guarantee. The maximum annual dividend has been fixed at 5 per cent for the first ten years after the foundation of the bank. Captain Fervell further states that in all departments of the Japanese shipping trade the war has been productive of great expansion. In particular the steamship lines to Australia, the United States, and Europe have undergone considerable development. "In Eastern waters," his report continues, "the Japanese are now almost supreme, and where Japan has once firmly established herself, it is little good to try to drive her out again by competition. There is hardly any doubt that Japan's future lies on this water, and the Government and the authorities, as well as shipbuilding and shipbaiting circles, and a large section of the people, have their eyes open to the advantages of the present situation."—Journal of Commerce.

THE HILL TOP.

WORK OF THE WAR CABINET.

Illustrating Report for Last Year.

Not the least suggestive part of the War Cabinet Report for the year 1917 is a "chart" showing the administrative organisation and its development during the war. In some of its essential features, the organisation is, of course, a direct result of Mr. Lloyd George's reforms. In the inner circle of this diagram is the War Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and six other members. In the outer circle are the Dominions of the Empire, and from the United Kingdom radiate to these the Ministers—29 of them—with the Food Controller and the Minister of Reconstruction as the outermost rays. It is worth noting, in parenthesis, that a Cabinet on the old lines would now contain thirty members. The Imperial War Cabinet is superimposed upon the circle of the Dominions, and above all are the members of the Supreme War Council. Great Britain, France, Italy, United States, and Belgium are the five main members of the latter Allied combination. There were fourteen States before Russia dropped out.

The volume is extraordinarily valuable, not so much for the information it contains, for nearly all of that may be found in Ministers' speeches and official reports, but because, in a space of 250 pages, it is to be found a skillful review of the Imperial effort during a year which may well be the most memorable in history. No better example of lucid focussing of events about which many people are still rather hazy can perhaps be given than the passages which describe the evolution of the Supreme War Council.

"From the beginning of the war conference between the Allies have become steadily more frequent. This inter-communication developed very rapidly during 1917. A special Allied Mission was sent to Russia in January, to co-ordinate the preparations for the Allied offensive, but its plans were disorganised by the Russian Revolution. Immediately after the Revolution, however, a member of the War Cabinet went on a special mission of a political character to Petrograd, and this was followed by the visit of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Washington, after the entry of the United States into the war. This last mission developed into a permanent organisation of considerable size. During the whole year, however, an increasing number of inter-Governmental and inter-Departmental conferences took place, both on diplomatic and military questions and on problems connected with the distribution between the Allies of imported supplies."

We know how this gradual integration of the alliance was brought to a climax towards the end of the year by the master-stroke of the Reims Agreement. "This agreement provided for the formation of a Supreme War Council of the Allies, consisting of the Prime Ministers and one other Minister from each of the principal belligerents, which was to meet once a month in order to supervise the general conduct of the war. It further arranged that this Council was to be assisted by a number of military representatives sitting permanently at Versailles and advising it on all aspects of the war viewed as a single whole in the light of information derived from all fronts and all Governments. The first meeting was held in November 1917. Shortly afterwards the Naval War Council of the Allies was brought into being. During the year the democratic Alliance has thus acquired the rudiments of a permanent machinery."

It is in these calm and dispassionate terms that the volume is written. Even the chapters on "The Work of the Navy," "The Military Effort in 1917," "The Air Service," and "Munitions" provoke no rhetoric or fine writing, though the text might have pardoned it. How great the military effort was and what triumphs it achieved is only realised when one sees it, and sees it whole, reflected in these admirable pages. If any are disposed to feel discouraged

TAIKOO CLUB.

The Election of Officers.

Mr. W. H. Prowse presided yesterday at the 57th half yearly meeting of the Taikoo Club held in the Club hall, and he was supported by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. Bateman and Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. B. Speira.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary, who next submitted the statement of accounts and balance sheet for the year ended March 31st, 1918, which received the approval of the meeting.

The Chairman said that the Club was in a very flourishing condition at the present time. They had a good cash balance in hand and the prospects of the coming season were excellent. The Club has now a first rate pavilion splendidly equipped, which was recently presented by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The election of officers for 1918-1919 was then proceeded with.

Mr. M. O'Brien being elected Hon. Treasurer and Mr. George Gerard Hon. Secretary. The President, Mr. G. T. Edkins, and Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. Murray Scott and Mr. J. Baird, were again elected. The other members of the Committee elected were: Messrs. W. H. Prowse, W. Hardwick, W. P. Seath, W. J. Edridge, C. Dickens, J. Russell, J. McCabbin and T. Bateman.

This was all the business.

about the deeds of the U-boats let them read this tonic summary of the matter:

"Yet, in spite of the insidious and far-reaching powers of the attack, its effect has been far below what the German people were prompted. It may be stated that, whereas the German official figures for September claim 672,000 tons, they sank less than one-half of this amount of all nationalities. Yet in September the overseas sailings of all ships were 20 per cent. greater in numbers and 10 per cent. greater in tonnage than in April. The net reduction in tonnage is 30 per cent. less than the estimate framed last July by our own authorities of the probable losses in the second half of the year, and the total net reduction from all causes to December 31, 1917, since the beginning of the war, of ships of over 1,600 tons on the official register is under 24 million tons gross, or 16 per cent. As against this, the mercantile fleet of the United States of America has very largely increased. During the greater part of the war period, it must be remembered, our ship-building resources have not been largely directed to merchant ship construction."

"The general result of the German attack, therefore, though serious enough, is far from unprecedented. In the two years after Trafalgar, when our command of the seas was unquestioned, we still lost 1,045 merchant ships by capture, and in the whole period from 1794 to 1815 we lost over 10,000 merchant ships. Nor should we lose sight of the very heavy losses sustained by the enemy in the present war. At the commencement of hostilities Germany had 915 merchant ships abroad, of which only 158 got home safely; the remainder within a few days were cleared from the oceans, either captured or driven to shelter in neutral ports. In the aggregate the German mercantile marine consisted of over 5,000,000 tons of shipping; at the present time nearly half of this has been sunk or captured by ourselves or our Allies, while the bulk of the rest is lying useless in harbour."

Nor is this by any means the whole of the account, for the Admiralty has good reason to believe that since the beginning of the war between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines which have operated in home waters have been captured, sunk, or otherwise destroyed. It is in this chapter that the author, whoever he may be, is tempted to leave for a moment the even tenor of his literary way, to pay a tribute to the devoted services rendered by officers and men of the mine-sweeping and auxiliary patrol services. "The ruthless nature of the attack they had to meet, so far from quelling the spirit which the war had reawakened, seemed only to make it burn with greater ardour."

GERMANY AS I SAW IT.

HER PRIVATIONS AND HER MISERY.

By a New Zealand Ex-Prisoner of War.

I have recently had the rather doubtful privilege of spending eighteen months in Germany. In these days Germany is an uncomfortable country for Germans—it is even more unpleasant for English prisoners of war. It is an experience that happily falls to the lot of only a few Englishers, but some of us consider it an experience almost worth while. The average soldier finds it very hard to feel any real animosity against the Germans and German; the "Loritanis," the sunken hospital ships, the bombing of defenceless towns have roused his interest, but not his violent hatred; being "estranged" in the trenches, seeing his pale killed, and getting a painful "Blighty" himself, are all part of the day's work; he does not hate brother Boche for that. But put him for six months in Germany, and he will come out with a hatred of the Hun and every thing Hunnish, which he will carry with him to his dying day. And that is what makes being a prisoner worth while.

Your prisoners of war know only too well how all-important it is that England and her Allies should win this war. Give your repatriated prisoner the choice of returning to Germany or a clean bullet—he will take the clean bullet every time. But give him the choice of staying in England to see a patched up peace this year, or of going back to German imprisonment to await our final victory ten years hence—he will take his ticket for Holzminden. Nor is this mere personal animosity for ill-treatment of himself or his comrades. I am not allowed to speak of that, nor do I want now to do so. Your prisoner of war has seen the German as he is in his own country—he has come to know German ideals (if one may call them ideals) and to see what they have made of the greatest nation which the Continent of Europe has ever seen. And he realises that the German would make another Germany of England if he could, and that he will do so if we do not beat him in this present war.

During my eighteen months I had, perhaps, a more varied experience than the average prisoner. I was in five hospitals and five prison-camps, in ten different parts of Germany. I spoke to hundreds of Germans, occasionally in English or French, generally in my version of their mother tongue. They were doctors, nurses, officers, under-officers, privates, clerks (good and bad), barbers (full of information in their barbarous way), civilians, men and little children. I was for four months in a civilian hospital, where I mixed casually enough with the five hundred patients. They always spoke to me quite freely—almost eagerly. There was seldom the slightest trace of unfriendliness. This is strangely true of Germany to-day. They no longer jeer and spit at the English prisoners: it may be that they have no spit left, poor things, for the German gets no beer these days. The average German peasant or labourer is in himself a simple, honest, soft-hearted, surprisingly sentimental being, quite a decent fellow in his uneducated way. I have seen a German hospital orderly with great tears in his eyes because he thought I was cross with him. But it is just that same simple, soft-hearted, decent fellow who, clothed in grey uniform, and licensed or encouraged by his superiors, has committed the crimes and atrocities that he is repeating in prison-camps and occupied territory to-day. I have seen a German hospital orderly deliberately tweak an Englishman's shell-broken leg when the doctor was dressing the wound. I have seen other things too. Militarism and its system have made the German what he is. To unmake him again we must unmake his accursed militarism and given him a fresh start. He himself would uproot Germany's militarism, if he could and dared. Seventy-five per cent. of Germans to-day are Socialists at heart and

almost openly; but while this war lasts they will never be able to practise their Socialism. The military cast is weakening, certainly, but it controls the machinery of the country, and no revolution is possible while Germany is in a state of war. The revolution—it may be peaceable or violent—can only come when the present ruling powers are discredited by an ignominious peace.

It may be said: "That is all very true; that is all well-known already; but can we bring Germany to an ignominious peace? Is she not just as strong, even stronger, than she was two years ago—stronger in the territory she has gained: Rumania, Russia, Northern Italy? What about England and the submarine menace? Is not England just as badly off as Germany? Look at our food queues, and our shortage of meat and sugar and butter. We had no meat yesterday, and only half a pound of margarine each last week; and we only get an ounce of sugar a day. Isn't it terrible! Are the Germans really as badly off as that?"

Then I laugh! Those are the questions, the very natural questions, that a repatriated prisoner hears every day, and he is not complaining!—more than once a day. But he remembers the last Germans he saw, the inhabitants of Aachen, men, women, and children, paler even than Germans were wont to be, thin as Germans never were, wasted, fed-up. And he remembers the first English folk he saw as he landed in Boston—the happy, cheering boys and girls who lined the banks and the docks, and the railway stations; their plump, pink, healthy faces were an answer to all his anxiety about the condition of England. I have seen German hospital trains waiting at a station, and there was never a cheer nor a smile from the populace. I have seen long leave trains packed with Germans returning from Flanders, there was not a cheerful looking man among them. The Germans are fed-up. But not with food. Tea queues and butter queues amuse me! No German—I speak, of course, of the great bulk of the population—no German, for eighteen months and more, has had any tea, or coffee, or cocoa, or sugar, or butter, or margarine, or jam. He has had almost no meat, he has had very little milk. A man whom I knew in Stuttgart fifteen months ago, an accountant, with a fair income, had an ailing wife with a babe one month old. He had a card for extra milk in addition to his ordinary milk card. Not only did he not get his extra milk, but he could draw only half his ordinary ration. There is no tinned milk in Germany. The baby died. I have seen a potato queue in Stuttgart wait outside a shop from early morning to noon, when they were told that there were "no potatoes to-day."

The German soldiers in my hospitals were so badly nourished that quite simple wounds took months to heal. Their food was mostly a peculiarly vile form of mangelwurzel (shall I ever forget those "steckrüben"!); other old vegetables (including grass), occasional potatoes (those were the good days), a sort of macaroni (made in Germany?) a species of quite rotten fish (made rotten in Germany), and, of course, black bread. It would amuse English folk to see German black bread—it is quite amusing, when you have not to eat it. It is made of rye and potatoes, with an admixture of sawdust. I am not exaggerating, for it is unnecessary. I have heard English medical officers seriously advise against setting the bread provided in some camps. As it is, the same bread is quite edible; it varies, but no one should make the mistake of imagining that "schwarz-brot" is the same thing as our excellent "brown bread."

The Germans to-day are always hungry. Their lean bodies and less faces show it. I have seen German soldiers, drawing the princely military ration, rummaging in dustbins for bits of bread or other remnants. I have seen a German soldier in full uniform disappear through the trap-door of a destructor inside a prison camp to look for leavings, and I have seen an unconscious orderly walk up to the destructor to empty

his bucket of slops into the trap-door and express surprise and contrition when the German soldier emerged bubbling, with a crust of bread in his hand, and a more than plentiful sprinkling of tea leaves and what not elsewhere. (The "unconscious" orderly indeed had said to me, "Just watch, sir.") That is by the way. The point is that the Germans are a hungry nation. They are deprived of all luxuries, and they have only substitutes for beer and tobacco. Their cigars are beetroot leaves soaked in nicotine. A German doctor who was smoking one told me so, and I believed him. They have no sugar, no chocolate, no sweets of any sort. More important still, they have far from sufficient necessities. The hungry look was particularly remarkable in big industrial districts like Essen, though I passed through there in Midsummer. If they were not Germans, it would be pitiful to see children thin and pale. Thousands of children are sent to Holland each year to be fattened up—within a month of their return to Germany they are as thin as ever. Dutch folk told me so. The next two or three generations of Germans will suffer for this lean time.

Militarism.

There are those who say, "What a wonderful people the Germans are to carry on under such conditions; we English could not do it." I hope we could, if need were. But the Germans are not wonderful. They carry on because they jolly well have to. The Kaiser, or Hindenburg, or Ludendorff, says, "On with the war," and "on" it is. Eighty per cent. of the German people would stop the war to-morrow on any terms, if they could; they tell you so frankly, but they have no say in the matter. They have proved that it is possible to support life for a time on surprisingly little food, but they are paying for it now and they will pay for it with increasing weight in the near and distant future. They cannot subsist indefinitely on their low diet. Time will starve them out. They are infinitely worse off now than they were twelve months ago. Twelve months hence—who knows!

Besides the food factor there are the almost equally important questions of material and manpower. There, again, Germany is getting month by month in even worse plight. In June last the churches of Orefeld gave their bells to be made into guns for the Fatherland. They had to give them. There are almost no motor cars in Germany; there is little rubber and petrol. The railway rolling stock is in a shockingly neglected state. Eighteen months ago air pilots told me that there was a great shortage of aeroplanes. They had the utmost difficulty in keeping up the demand for machines and pilots; that is even more true to-day. That is why those who prophesy tremendous bombing raids in the spring are liable to be wrong. The shortage of coal in Germany is only second in importance to the lack of food. Only one fire may be lighted in each house in most districts. This does not make for comfort in a country that has 30 deg. of frost throughout the winter. The allowances of clothes per man includes three pocket handkerchiefs and two shirts per annum—it is not permissible to buy more without a special authority, which is difficult to obtain. (One did not inquire into the allowance for women). I cite merely these instances; they are not isolated cases, but part of the general impoverishment.

As for man power, the shortage has been officially recognised for some months past. Only three months ago an outcry was raised against sending back to the trenches men whose wounds were not yet healed. But it is not worth while my speaking vaguely about a matter on which our authorities must have precise information.

Carry On!

I can speak only of what prisoners of war have seen of Germany and German. Prisoners of war have rather an undue amount of time on their hands—indeed, it is the only thing they have too much of in these days of restrictions, so they can spare an hour or two to think seriously about the war in all its aspects. There is almost second sight

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Owing to the suspension of business by the Bank of China in Canton causing the Canton notes to depreciate in local value, the Tachan and Civil Governor and Financial Commissioner have notified the public and the Magistrates of various districts to the effect that Canton notes will be accepted at their face value in payment of all accounts due to the Government.

The remains of the late Admiral Ching Pih-kwong will be carried to Shanghai for burial on the 21st inst. on board the s.s. Suiyang. All the officials here are preparing to attend the departure of the funeral.

The Minister of Interior of the Military Government has declared that owing to the reorganisation of the Military Government the Ministry has suspended discharging public business.

All the Commanders of the expeditionary armies for attacking Lung Chai-kwan's troops have telegraphed to Canton stating that they favour the resignation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Tam Ho-ming, the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Armies in Hunan, has sent a circular telegram to the Authority stating that, according to a report received from the front, the Southern troops commenced their attack upon Changsha on the 14th inst. and entered the City from the western gate in the evening. He adds that further information will be reported later.

PARIS BOMBARDMENT.

Details of the Big German Gun.

It seems that the gun recently in action against Paris is about 79 ft. long, says a Home paper. More remarkable than the gun is the shell, which was 59 in. in length and prolonged into a bottle neck at the front with two copper driving bands and rifling extending in advance of these, the weight of the shell being about 350 lb. The chief secret of the great length of range obtained is in the shell itself—in its shape and in the position of the centre of gravity in it. Conjecturally the projectile may be divided into two parts, the shell proper, which is probably not more than 2 ft. long, and a nose cap, giving a very elongated shape, which may be 3 ft. The two copper driving bands are 1 in. wide, and in front of these is a steel or iron band of 3 in. or more, over which the rifling extends, which would give the shell great stability in the air. The muzzle velocity is calculated to be 4,500 to 5,000 ft. per second, and the elevation perhaps as high as 55 degrees, by which the lesser resistance of the thinner air at a great altitude would help the flight. Major-General Sir Desmond O'Malley says the construction of a gun capable of such a wonderful performance as shooting 75 miles is not one of insuperable difficulty. To develop the necessary muzzle velocity the gun must be a very long one, 70 or 80 calibres or more. The thing is so sensational that the consideration of its military value has been rather overshadowed. The target is an extensive one and permits of the amount of inaccuracy inseparable from shooting at so long a range. The damage to life and material is comparatively slight, but as in all his efforts at "triflingness," the Hun hopes to act on the moral of the inhabitants, with the smallest medium of risk to himself.

They see the war from the heart of the European continent; surrounded as they are by our enemies and our Allies; they see it ever more from the heart of England, which is the heart of the Empire. The sum-total of their seeing is that if England is to remain England, if the British Empire is to remain the Empire, the one great, free Empire that the world has known, England must beat Germany in this present war, must crush Germany to a peace on England's terms; it must be done, it can be done—it may be twelve months; it may be twenty-four. Germany is ours if only we will carry on.

—Chronicle of the N.Z.H.F.

BEER RATIONS.

Making it last throughout the Week.

While the conference of the licensed trade with the Liquor Control Board is not yet ended, matters are sufficiently advanced for it to be assumed that licensed victuallers will be advised to adopt a system of beer rationing. The idea is that they should divide their supply evenly over the week. This system has been already adopted in many places, and especially on the north-east coast. No compulsory orders will be issued to the trade, but it is understood the plan will be generally agreed to, the experience of licensed victuallers confirming its desirability.

Some of the residential clubs in London are introducing liquor rations. Members are supplied with cards, which are marked "lunch" and "dinner," and members are entitled to a specified amount of liquor with each. In one club the quantity of beer allowed is half a pint with each meal.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—Sundays, 19th May, 1918: Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Festal. Venite: Goodson. Psalms: Cooke. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Oakley in F. Hymns: 154, 157, 207. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 48, verses 1, 6, 8, 13, in unison. Hymn: 154, verses 1, 4, 7, in unison. Hymn: 207, verses 1, 4, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Festal. Psalms: Cooke. Magnificat: Turle (2nd evening). Nunc Dimittis: Barnby (26th evening). Hymns: 154, 155, 215. N.B.—Psalm 104, verses 1, 7, 15, 20, 21, 24, 26, 31, 32, 35, in unison. Psalm 144, verses 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 21, in unison. Hymn 155, verses 1, 3, in unison. Hymn 155, verses 2, in unison. Hymn 215, verses 1, 4, in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, May 19th. Morning 11. Hymns: 368, 555, 133, 300. Subject: Partings. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Evening 6. Hymns: 144, 219, 147, 443. Preacher: Rev. E. E. Bryant, B.A. Communion at 7.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday, May 19, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gloucester.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—Macdonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Land Sales. The Gazette contains additional special conditions for land sales in the New Territories.

Couldn't Explain. For being in unlawful possession of a coat at Yau-mai yesterday, a Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this morning. He denied the offence, but it was stated by Inspector Gordon that the man could not give a satisfactory explanation of his possession. After hearing the case, his Worship passed sentence of 14 days' hard labour.

The Frawley Company. The long-awaited Frawley Company has arrived in the Colony from Manila, and the season will be opened at the Theatre Royal to-night with the great success, "It Pays to Advertise." We are asked to state that bookings will be open at Montagu from 9 to 12.30 on Monday, and from 3 to 6 o'clock at the Hong Hotel.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, May 15.
In the House of Lords, Lord Newton, referring to the Franco-German agreement regarding the exchange of war prisoners, mentioned yesterday, disputed the contention that we should act similarly to the French Government. He took upon himself yesterday to suggest that some form of exchange might be found advisable by the Government and made a somewhat vague suggestion thereon, but the War Cabinet must decide the matter.

Lord Newton said one point of acute controversy between the Anglo-German Governments related to merchantmen captured on armed vessels, whom Germany was unwilling to treat as civilians. The Admiralty was not prepared to allow German merchant seamen to leave Great Britain until the matter was satisfactorily cleared up. There were 3,750 British civilian prisoners in Germany, including 3,690 seamen, while there were 21,000 German civilian prisoners in Great Britain. If an arrangement were possible whereby all combatants and non-combatants would be exchangeable the bargain would be perfectly fair, because the numbers would be about equal.

The "Times," commenting on Lord Newton's announcement regarding the exchange of prisoners, criticises the Government for failing to keep in touch with France and Italy on this very important question. It holds the War Office mainly responsible for "another very lamentable failure of cooperation between the Allies." It says the Government no longer withhold the evidence of the sufferings of the prisoners collected from British officers from Germany now in Holland, who are "unsparing in their effort to stir the country and demand more energetic action. The "Times" says it has been thought here that conditions have lately improved but letters from officers prove that British prisoners in many camps in Germany are subjected to calculated inhumanity in pursuance of a deliberate policy of vindictiveness. The least evil is insufficient and bad food. Letters of officers contain proofs of sick men being driven to work, of foully deficient sanitary conditions, of medical attention brutally denied, of men bullied and beaten by German officers, also by their guards, and of deliberate murder in many cases. The "Times" concludes: The country has shown great patience with the policy of this and preceding Governments in this matter. Plainly the time for patience has now passed. The case for action is overwhelming in view of what France has done.

GERMAN "IDEALISM."

London, May 15.
What is apparently a campaign against the perils of international idealism is being conducted in certain quarters of Germany. The influential monthly "Sud Deutscher Monatshefte" devoted nearly the whole of its current issue to warnings against German dreamers, the principal articles being contributed by University Professors.

The "Times" gives a number of illuminating extracts therefrom. Professor Spahn, Roman Catholic Professor of History at Strassburg, says: if Germany consents to any League of Nations she must lead it. He continues: The need of the present hour is not yet universal peace and the rule of law and freedom of the peoples, but clearness about the vital conditions of the German people as a State and about the full development of our own state of existence. If the dream of unity of the European peoples becomes a reality it cannot be based upon the equality of all. Peoples are made for equality just as little as individuals are. Unity must be based upon the leaders of the most efficient peoples and only a race so full of idealism as the Germans are capable of lighting the horizon of humanity with any idea so great and eternal.

Professor Ernest Haikel warns the Germans against Utopian imaginations of peace and refers to the Reichstag peace resolution of July last year as infamous.

Professor Wundt, Professor of Philosophy at Leipzig, says there can no longer be any question of "a renunciation of peace." Professor Reinke, of Kiel, declares that the history of the world shows that the only Power that has won peace is the Power able to inspire the enemy by force of arms. The latest example of this was Brest-Litovsk. "The proper maxim for us is to extract from the situation as much material advantage as the military position permits."

The "Times," commenting, says these opinions show how very far Germany is from contemplating any settlement compatible with the elementary first principles of the Allies and the United States. Hence "the trial of strength thus forced upon us will have to be fought out by sea and land."

AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Some Interesting Comment

London, May 15.
The "Frankfurter" is of the opinion that it will be difficult to get Austro-Hungarian Parliamentary sanction for the new Austro-German alliance.

What Vienna calls the extension and deepening of the Austro-German alliance as the result of the meeting of the Emperors at German Headquarters is commented on by the Anglo-French press as merely placing the seal on Austria's vassalage, making it forever impossible for the Hapsburgs to reassert their independence and proving the hollowness of the idea of attaching any importance to separate Austrian peace offers. It is authoritatively stated in Paris that the French Government has always regarded Austria as having long lost her independence hence they never thought the Austrian Government, even if sincere, would have been able to conduct its peace offers to a profitable issue. It is believed in Paris that Germany will now attempt to secure more effective Austrian military assistance; but the internal difficulties in Austria, which a definite vassalage will only increase, will diminish the efficacy of such collaboration.

"Very Insecurely Based."

Amsterdam, May 15.
The "Vorwarts," commenting on the new Austro-German alliance, says the recent conference at Headquarters where this was decided really dealt with the dynastic interest and the distribution of the Estonian, Lithuanian and Polish thrones, although none of these "free peoples" asked for a dynasty. The new alliance is very insecurely based, because the respective peoples have not been consulted. Moreover he points out that the Austrian popular assent is remote owing to the pan-German reactionary policy which has made Germany cordially disliked in Austria. While German newspapers generally do not disguise their joy at the prospect of Germany solidifying her hold over Austria-Hungary, Viennese opinion regards the events with dissatisfaction, especially the Czech and Slav deputies, who have already voiced their intention of very sharply opposing the renewal of the alliance.

Herr Hardon, in an article in the "Zukunft" ridicules the dream of a Central Europe, especially the idea of eternal Austro-German friendship. He denounces the eastern treaties as against human nature and reason, declaring that the so-called Ukrainian bread peace is humbug.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HIGH COMMAND IN FRANCE.

London, May 15.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Outhwaite, Mr. Bonar Law stated that no change had occurred or was contemplated in the high command in France. Mr. Bonar Law strongly deprecated such questions, which he will decline to answer in future.

ANGLO-DUTCH AERIAL MAIL.

Amsterdam, May 15.
The Chamber of Commerce is pressing the urgency of an Anglo-Dutch aerial post.

U. S. FINANCES.

Washington, May 15.
Speaking in Congress Mr. McAdoo estimated the revenue for the current fiscal term ending June 30 at four billion dollars, mainly contributed by taxation. One third of the expense of the war in 1918 will be met by taxation and two-thirds by liberty bonds. The income from excess profits taxes will yield \$3,775,000,000 which is \$348,000,000 over the estimates. The total internal revenue is expected to be \$3,643,000,000, including \$180,000,000 from Customs. There has been considerable discussion in Congress as to whether the new revenue legislation shall be taken up this present session.

MEN FROM THE MINES.

London, May 15.
When the Coal Controller addressed the Miners' Federation, as cabled yesterday, many questions by the 138 delegates emphasised that the Military had taken the strongest miners. The Controller submitted a scheme for the Central Mining Mobility Bureau for more productive utilisation of labour. Not a single delegate supported it and the conference collapsed.

WORKING CLASS HOUSES.

London, May 15.
The Minister for Reconstruction has appointed a committee to investigate the desirability of establishing State and Municipal Housing Banks with a view to advancing funds to private persons and bodies for the provision of working class houses after the war.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, May 15.
A wireless German official message says: During the repulse of the enemy attack northward of Kemmel a limited breach in our foremost lines remained. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The French captured prisoners and successfully advanced the line in local fighting northward of Kemmel.

LORD FRENCH'S SUCCESSOR.

London, May 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that no successor to Lord French has been appointed. Mr. David Davies: Is the appointment of General Ian Hamilton contemplated? Mr. MacPherson replied: I can add nothing to my answer.

RAID ON PARIS.

Paris, May 15.
An air raid alarm was given at ten last evening, the all clear signal following at mid-night. A second alarm was given at 1.50 in the morning and the all clear at 2.30.

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

Simla, May 15.
As the result of the Delhi Conference the Provincial Governments have held meetings, unanimously reaffirming the resolution of loyalty and promising all possible aid. The Government of India has already decided to immediately recruit over half a million men and organise Central Provincial Publicity Bureaux.

GERMAN OPPRESSION.

Amsterdam, May 15.
In the Reichstag, debating the estimates of the Department of Justice, the Socialist Cohn denounced the severity of the sentences for the strike disturbances whereby many men of noble character from Belgium and Germany are languishing in prison. Cohn was repeatedly called to order amid tumult.

PRUSSIAN SUFFRAGE.

Amsterdam, May 15.
In the Prussian Lower House the Independent Socialist Hoffman taunted the Conservatives with flaunting the Kaiser's promise as regards equal suffrage. Fiding the members of the Right he continued: "What people abroad say does not trouble you. What the soldiers at the front will say you will know early enough. Reject equal suffrage and you will see the consequence."

BRITISH TRADE.

London, May 15.
In the House of Commons, Sir A. Stanley, introducing the Board of Trade estimates, estimated the imports of the United Kingdom for 1918 to be only half those of 1913. The fact that we were carrying on in such circumstances showed the marvellous resources of the United Kingdom. This was a very valuable lesson and should be borne in mind after the war. We should not allow ourselves again to drift into so great a dependence on foreign sources. He foreboded steps for the reduced consumption of coal domestically and industrially next winter, the formation of a committee to determine priority in the use of coal industrially, the introduction of gas and electricity rationing and the licensing of the importation of foreign dye-stuffs for ten years. He emphasised that a large part of our trade had entirely ceased, namely trade with our enemies, also with Belgium and Rumania; also it had become necessary to concentrate ships upon routes where they could be used most advantageously. For example we had been compelled to transfer vessels from the eastern trade to the Atlantic. The industrial life of Britain had completely changed, but so far the aggregate industrial output was very little less than before the war, which was a very remarkable achievement. Labour had diminished; but the workers worked longer and harder and the methods of manufacture were very considerably improved. There were at least a million and a half more women workers to-day than before the war.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

London, May 15.
An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on the subject of the alleged proposals by Austria. Mr. Buncman asked a series of questions regarding Emperor Karl's letter, quoted by M. Clemenceau, as cabled on April 9. He asked: Was it communicated to other Allies? Did the Premier inform the Foreign Office at the time that such letter had been shown to him? Was the subject dropped because France wanted the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 or even 1793? (Mr. Balfour's reply will be found in to-day's telegrams.—Ed. "H.K.T.")

SUZ CANAL BRIDGED.

Cairo, May 14.
The swing bridge across the Suez Canal at Kantara will be completed on May 15, affording direct railway communication from Cairo to Palestine.

GERMAN METHODS IN BELGIUM.

Paris, May 15.
General Gillain, Chief of Staff of the Belgian Army, in an interview, shows the German propaganda methods in the Belgian Army to achieve peace. Belgian prisoners are taken to their families and for a few moments are allowed to abandon themselves to domestic joys. Photographs of these meetings are distributed numerously in the Belgian lines, with the words "Give up fighting and go home to your families. Then you will be happy." General Gillain says such temptations are constantly resisted. For four years the soldiers have been exiled and separated from their wives and families without news of their dear ones and knowing full well that the latter are the unceasing object of treacherous, hateful enemy machinations. Nevertheless their confidence in the future is unbounded.

AUSTRIA'S UNHAPPY CONDITION.

Rome, May 15.
The gravity of the internal conditions of Austria is evidenced by the situation at Trieste, which was among the pre-war richest Austrian towns, rivaling in wealth and comfort Genoa and Marseilles. All classes of the remaining population of Trieste held a meeting demanding succour. The notice calling the meeting, which passed the censor, is eloquent of the prevailing distress. "Trieste is without reserves or resources. We refuse to die of starvation. Even people who were rich before the war now live by begging from public charity. Malnutrition and hunger prevent the workers doing their daily tasks. They do not produce even half the pre-war output. Statistics of sick and dead are terrifying, but the City declines to become a cemetery. If the Government does not provide for the inhabitants they will not die of starvation but will prefer any other death."

THE COMING AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, May 15.
Well informed observers are of the opinion that the Austrian blow against Italy may be expected at an early date. The project is generally believed to comprise a great invasion, with Milan and Brescia as the chief objectives; but the latter are only parts of a complex scheme to smash up the Italian army. Since the retreat of October the whole Italian strategic plan has been recast. The main defensive positions have been solidly held; but the Austrians now intend to strike against the remaining hundred and fifty miles of original flank along the mountain wall stretching from St. Elvio Pass to Monte Grappa. The enemy holds positional advantages.

BRITISH EXAMPLE TO GERMANY.

Zurich, May 15.
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" contrasts very unfavourably the German system of financing the war with the British and says the latter is based on a wide distribution of the burden of taxation and rests on a much sounder foundation than the German financial policy, which is characterised by private egoism, petty fear of taxation, particularism and dilletantism. The journal concludes: The self-sacrificing heroism of the British taxpayer and the far-seeing statesmanship of the British Government ought to be an example and stimulus to Germany.

THE UKRAINE SITUATION.

London, May 15.
German newspapers admit that the position in Ukraine is getting worse. The "Vossische Zeitung" says a state of war has been proclaimed in the Government of Jekaterinoslav, while a strong current is running against the new order in Odessa and Portava. The newspaper adds that there are several groups of Great Russian forces in the Don region.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL FOCH.

London, May 15.
Major General Maurice, in an article in the "Daily Chronicle" pays a tribute to General Foch and appeals to the British public to remember when they see our huge casualty lists that the German blow was designed to fall on the British, that General Foch's task is, while giving us the necessary support, to watch the enemy reserves and nurse his own. General Foch assumed his functions when the battle was at its height. The menace to Amiens was very real, yet the enemy had been checked. The Allied armies remain in direct touch. Amiens is still in our hands. Major General Maurice met General Foch thrice since the German offensive and each time the latter looked younger more vigorous and more confident. General Foch may be trusted to remain on the defensive not an hour longer than prudent generalship demands.

AIR-RAIDS AND GERMAN MENTALITY.

By Lieut. H. R. Wakefield.
"Paris was again attacked with bombs on March 8th, as a reprisal for the enemy bombing of the open towns of Mainz, Treves, Mannheim, and Elsass."—German wireless.
The first organised air raids on towns were carried out by the Germans, in August 1914, at Antwerp. Antwerp was certainly a defended city, it was the civilians and not the defences which the Germans attacked. According to German

military theory in this war, the presence of a battery of anti-aircraft guns, (which soon became necessary in the face of the incalculable German attack), or a munition factory made any town, however "open," a legitimate object of attack. Quite recently the Germans have invented a wonderful series of raids on Cologne, Dusseldorf, and other Rhine towns, which the Allies are supposed to have carried out at the beginning of the war, thereby setting the ball of air barbarism rolling. These legendary occurrences have certainly found ro-

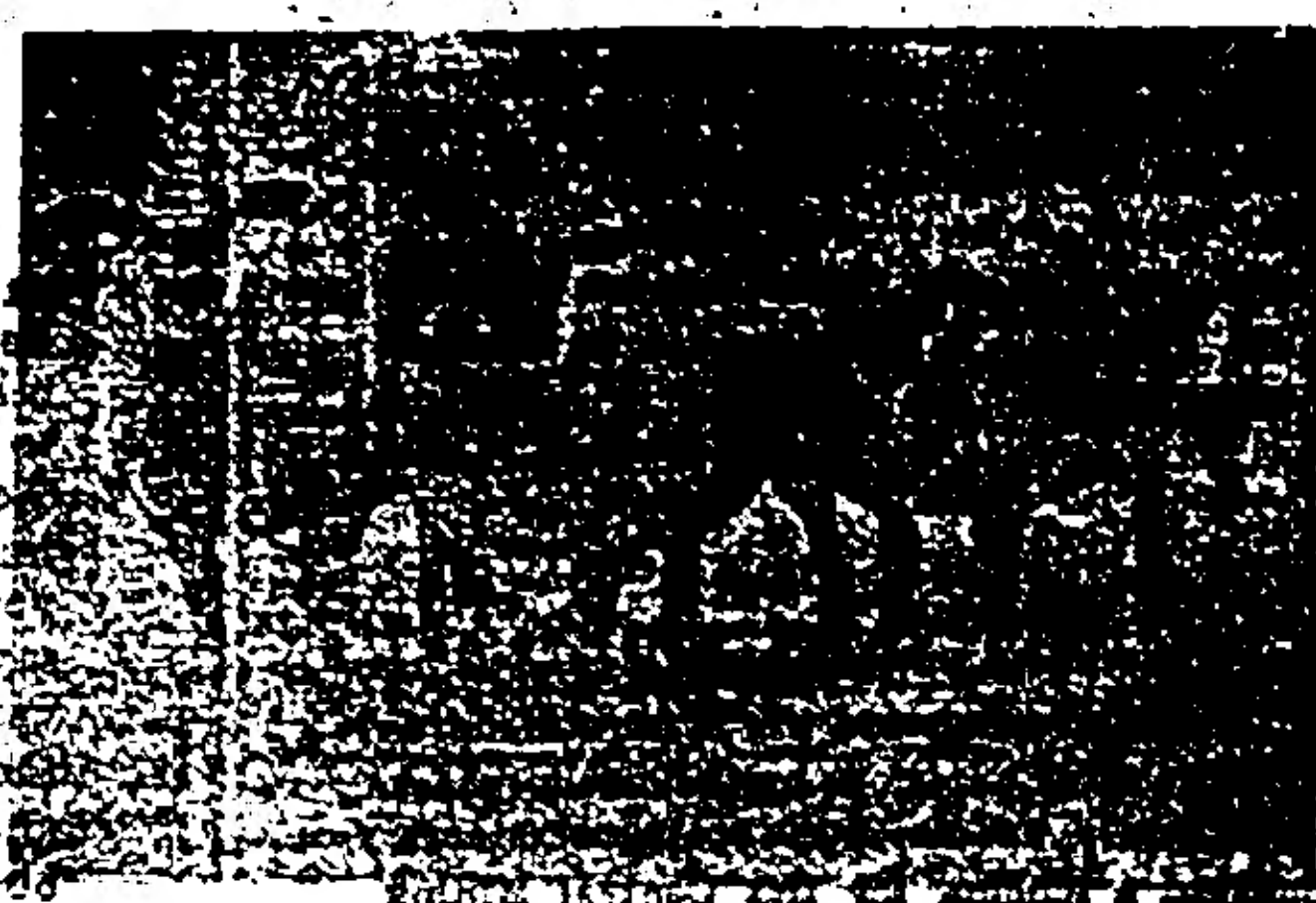
place in the annals of those towns. Their only chance of being believed is in the hypnotic influence which is mystically connected with repetition. Some men, if they hear a thing often enough, even though it be an absurd lie, are mesmerised into some vague belief in it. The Germans are aware of this. So they invent a simple, consistent little story, and repeat it without variation over and over again, knowing that a certain type of mind, overcome by sheer monotonous repetition, will at length be found repeating it also. It was the same with poison gas, flame projectors, attacks on hospital ships, and that wonderful "invasion" of Belgium by a French aeroplane. One single fact, however, is decisive. At the beginning of the war Germany had a large number of machines whose only purpose was bombing towns, namely the military Zeppelins. The Allies amongst them only owned a few experimental dirigibles. The Zeppelins' raison d'être was the infliction of moral damage on civilian populations, and they were used for that purpose directly the war began.

Had the Zeppelin not proved such a comparative failure, we should never have heard of these raids on Cologne and Dusseldorf. The man who invented the bullet which destroys them incidentally gave rise to all the great reprisal controversy. The Germans believed that in the Zeppelin they had a unique instrument for frightening civilians, and that they would score heavily by its possession. In those days they were not interested in the question of the initiation, but only in the justification, of each raid. (They were not really interested in that, but for propaganda purposes they affected to be.) They continually pointed out that under modern conditions it was impossible to distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate targets; that nowadays every inch of a warring country is a War Area, and that every man in it is, in a sense, a soldier. In those days the Allies had no effective instrument of retaliation.

But a great change has come about since then. The Zeppelin has failed, not entirely but comparatively. At the same time the Allies have gradually built up a potentially overwhelming air service. Now they have all the youth and resources of America at their backs, while the best human material in Germany is dead. In the air to-day, the Allies position is brilliantly promising. Consequently the Germans would be well pleased if they could induce "humanity" to step in and prohibit air raids on anything but actual war areas.

There is another reason. The Germans can certainly have the satisfaction of bombing London and Paris on the same night, but they know that the Allies have a better, if less spectacular prospect than that. The Allies can reach a score of large towns, each a centre of vast industrial activity. They can reach the St. Etienne and Manchester of Germany. Moreover, such a large choice of targets makes a satisfactory defence of each one almost impracticable. The absorption of men and material would be too great, if every large town within reach of the Allies' bombing machines were to have an adequate barrage and its own protecting squadrons. London and Paris are already terribly tough propositions, and will become more so. The Allies' targets are less spectacular, but more remunerative and less perilous. In time, with America's help (remember her fifty millions for aeroplane bombs alone) the Allies' air force must overwhelm Germany. (The Turks and Bulgars, as to a less extent the Austrians, are practically useless in the air). Lastly, the German public is in an extremely "sensitive" condition. The authorities do not want to submit it to any further strain. The populations of England and France are more or less hardened and "accustomed" to air raids. Germany is doubtless aware that the present Allied superiority in the air has been achieved, without the great help that is coming from America; and without that expansion and re-organisation of the British air service which will shortly begin to take effect. (Continued on page 12.)

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HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event—

APPROXIMATELY.

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE		
1st prize	"	\$125,000
2nd prize	"	187,500
3rd prize	"	56,200
2 prizes of \$10,000 each	(approx.)	37,500
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	"	20,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	"	15,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	"	10,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	"	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	"	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	"	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	"	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	"	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	"	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	"	1,500
103 prizes		\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons, Mrs. Aris will have charge of THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Advance in Price of Paper.

Representatives of paper-mill companies, belonging to the Japan Paper Manufacturers' Association met in Tokio recently to consider the question of raising prices. It was decided that the manufacturers should make no binding agreement to raise prices, but that any manufacturer might do so if it was necessary owing to the increased cost of production. The meeting also agreed to endeavor to regulate the market by increasing the output of paper and restraining export, and to refrain from charging excessive prices. In spite of the protestations of anxiety for the healthy condition of the market, it is believed that prices of paper will be raised by five to ten cent in Japan.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING	
1/16	3/11 1/2
Demand	3/15 1/2
30 d/s.	3/13 1/2
60 d/s.	3/11 1/2
4 m/s.	3/2
1/16 Shanghai	Nom.
1/16 Singapore	133 1/2
1/16 Japan	142 1/2
1/16 India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/16 San Francisco	74 1/2
1/16 New York	74 1/2
1/16 Java	153
1/16 Manila	Nom.
1/16 Hong Kong	125
Demand, Paris	425 1/2
BUYING	
4 m/s. L/O	32 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	32 1/2
6 m/s. L/O	31 3/4
10 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3 1/4

10 d/s. San Francisco	75 1/4
10 d/s. New York	Nom.
4 m/s. Marks	441
4 m/s. France	446
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	74 1/2
1/16 Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/16 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	149
Demand, Singapore	133 1/2
On Haiphong	11 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	49 1/4
Boysen	630
Gold Loan, per oz.	41 1/2
100 Silver, per oz.	48 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS	
DISCOUNT	—
Hong 5 cts sub.	\$1.50 dia.
10	—
50	1.00 dia.
Canton 20	4 1/4 dia.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE
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LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORA-
TION.

Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2 1/2
—\$15,000,000
Silver—\$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Messrs. J. H. Wilson, Chairman,
G. E. H. Wilson, Secretary,
R. H. Wilson, W. A. Wilson,
G. E. Wilson, J. A. Wilson,
H. E. Wilson, F. H. Wilson,
J. V. D. Wilson, J. H. Wilson.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Messrs. J. H. Wilson,
G. E. H. Wilson, Secretary,
R. H. Wilson, W. A. Wilson,
G. E. Wilson, J. A. Wilson,
H. E. Wilson, F. H. Wilson,
J. V. D. Wilson, J. H. Wilson.

HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent, per
annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent, per annum;
For 6 months, 4 per cent, per annum;
For 12 months, 5 per cent, per annum;
or to months, 4 per cent, per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the sub-
stantive monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent, per annum.
Depositors may transfer their deposits, balances
of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at a
rate which will be ascertained on application.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS—£1,000,000.
PROPRIETORS—£1,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking
Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
DEPOSITS received for 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4
years, 5 years, 10 years, and on first demand,
at rates which will be ascertained on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch
Street, London.
Authorized Capital—£1,500,000
Subscribed—1,125,000
Paid Up—562,500
Reserve Fund—650,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hongkong, London, Madras, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent,
per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits
at rates which will be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
61 Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
35, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL & RESERVE U.S. \$6,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,713,491
U.S. \$8,213,491

BRANCHES:
ATLANTA, BOSTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND,
DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY, LOUISVILLE,
MEMPHIS, MILWAUKEE, MINNEAPOLIS, MOBILE, NEW
ORLEANS, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, PORTLAND,
RICHMOND, ST. LOUIS, ST. PETERSBURG, TAMPA, WASHINGTON,
YOKOHAMA.

Through its close relations with the
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
the Bank is able to offer a Service of
Exchange of this Institute in Cuba, Porto
Rico, and elsewhere, namely—
ATLANTA, BOSTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND,
DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY, LOUISVILLE,
MEMPHIS, MILWAUKEE, MINNEAPOLIS, MOBILE, NEW
ORLEANS, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, PORTLAND,
RICHMOND, ST. LOUIS, ST. PETERSBURG, TAMPA, WASHINGTON,
YOKOHAMA.

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MEMPHIS, MILWAUKEE, MINNEAPOLIS, MOBILE, NEW
ORLEANS, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, PORTLAND,
RICHMOND, ST. LOUIS, ST. PETERSBURG, TAMPA, WASHINGTON,
YOKOHAMA.

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RICHMOND, ST. LOUIS, ST. PETERSBURG, TAMPA, WASHINGTON,
YOKOHAMA.

ATLANTA, BOSTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND,
DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY, LO

